

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1890.

No. 2643.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit, may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest. 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their final balances. 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £50,000.

LONDON: Head Office 40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
5 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$3,168,062.50
RESERVE FUND \$483,127.00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$1,168,062.50

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. A. McCONACHE, Esq.
W. H. FORDES, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. L. POENICKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK. D. R. SASOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 5 per Cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1890.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.

RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Managing Director.

Hon. Vice-Chairman.

LEX. SING, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

J. S. MOSES, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

POON PONG, Esq.

D. R. SASOON, Esq.

BANKERS,
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land,
and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and
Commission business relating to Land, etc.,
conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Com-
pany's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOVER,
Secretary.

Victoria Building,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CAN SUPPLY

FIRE GRATES, LOCKS, BOLTS, HINGES, and BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY of every description.
32 oz. ENGLISH WINDOW GLASS.
ELECTRIC BELLS and FITTINGS.
Estimate prices for supplying ENCAUSTIC TILES, BUILDERS' CASTINGS, SHEET or PLATE GLASS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1890.

Consignees.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, SUAKIM, MASSAWAH, HODEDDA, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"MELPOMENE"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns known as The Hongkong Wharf and Godowns, Wan Chai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From Calcutta & Madras, ex S.S. "SELENE," transhipped at Colombo.

From Trieste, ex S.S. "IMPERATRIX," transhipped at Bombay.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the Undersigned before noon on the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 22nd inst., will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1890.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAICHOW."

Captain R. Unsworth, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at DAY-LIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1890.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and BOMBAY, having connection with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, VENICE and FUIME.

THE Company's Steamship

"MELPOMENE."

Captain Walluching, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M.

Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1890.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KARA."

Captain S. D'Ath, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

The steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge of will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1890.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"OOPACK."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON on the 10th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1890.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE,"

FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

THE above蒸船 having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1890.

FOR UNION LINE.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"KARA."

Captain S. D'Ath will be despatched for the above ports, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M.

This steamer has superior first class accommodation specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1890.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"WINGSCAS."

Captain Ste. Croix, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS:
ASTRINGENTS, DIARRHEA & CHOLERA
REMEDIES, &c.

D A K I N ' S C H O L E R A E L I X I R.—A pro-
longed experience of this epidemic in
India, its home and birth-place, has proved
beyond all doubt the efficacy of this remedy,
which combines in a concentrated form the
medicinal agents which have proved most useful
in arresting the rapid progress of that fatal
malady, and in combating it when developed.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Per
bottle, \$1.50 and \$3.

Cholera Pills are made from an old, well-tried
formula, and are most useful in the early stages
of an attack. Per bottle, 50 cents.

Dakin's Chlorodyne is Sedative, Anodyne, and
Anti-spasmodic. This reliable remedy has long
been used throughout the East as a stand-by in
Cholera and Diarrhea. In bottles, 35, 75 cents,
\$1.50 and \$2.50.

Dr. Rubin's Essence of Camphor.—Valuable
for simple Diarrhea, and in the earlier stages of
Dysentery and Cholera. Per bottle, 10 cents.

Fluid Extract of Indian Bael (*prepared from
the unripe fruit of the Apple Marmalade*).

Of great service in Diarrhea and Chronic
Dysentery. Per bottle, \$1.

Dietetic Bael.—A highly agreeable and nutritive
diet, particularly recommended in derangement
of the digestive organs, looseness, and
irritation of the bowels.

This preparation has been in use in India for
thirty years, and is there regarded as a specific
in Diarrhea and Dysentery. Per tin, \$1.

D A K I N B R O S . O F C H I N A , L I M I T E D .

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1890. [52]

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted
with automatic Steam Machinery of the
latest and most approved kind, and
we are well able to compete in
quality with the best
English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the
utmost care and cleanliness are exercised
in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY
SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as
heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of
our Customers who prefer to have them to the
ordinary size.

C O A S T P O R T O R D E R S .
whenever practicable, are despatched by first
steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and
the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties
when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-
tion.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,
"DISPENSARY, HONG KONG,"
And all signed messages addressed thus
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always
kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER
SARSPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty,
or greasy, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of Containing
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used
again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [53]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions,
Advertisements, &c., be addressed to "The Editor" and
not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied
by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for
publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always
be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions
bearing upon public interest, it is important that they
should not in any way hold himself responsible for
opinions thus expressed.

TO SUBSCRIBERS,
Subscribers to the *Hongkong Telegraph* are respectfully
reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1890.

TELEGRAMS.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

LONDON, September 16th.
The House of Representatives has rejected
the Senate's amendment Tariff Bill.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A DRUMMER of the 91st A. & S. Highlanders,
named Carey, while drunk, fell into the harbour
and was found drowned near McGregor Barracks,
Wanchai, about 9 p.m. last night.

THE CZAR, according to a recent statistician's
calculation, is the largest private owner of land
in the world; the total is about 50,000,000 acres,
about the size of the whole of France.

An adjourned Convocation of St. Andrew's
Chapter, No. 218, S.C., will be held in
Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening,
at 8 for 8.30 o'clock precisely. Visiting com-
panions are cordially invited.

The Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play
the following programme at the Barrack Square,
to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

Marches.....Wakeland.
Lancers.....Buckland.
Value.....Alfred von Meissner.....Gung.
Quadrille.....Never Melodeon.....Sousa.
Gavotte.....Yester and Moore.....West.

THERE will be a game of polo at Causeway Bay
to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co.
informs us that the Company's steamer *Teheran*
left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port.

The most densely populated square mile in the
world is in the city of New York; it is inhabited
by 270,000 people, the larger part of whom are
Italians who speak only their native language.

LAST evening, about eight o'clock, as the Pacific
Mail steamship *City of Peking* was coming into
the harbour she collided with a junk off Kellet's
Island. The junk was nearly wrecked, but the
steamer sustained no damage.

BRAIN culture, like physical culture, it has been
truly said, is governed by regular laws, and it is
only by complying with these laws that the
result can be obtained. Plenty of good food for
nutrition and vigorous exercise to strengthen
and discipline natural power are the two funda-
mental laws in both forms of culture.

THE band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play
the following programme on Saturday afternoon,
on the occasion of Mr. Spencer's drop-out:—

March of the Peas.....Johnstone.....Sullivan.
Lancers.....Eldorado.....White.
Value.....Alfred von Meissner.....Maloy.
Gavotte.....Uber stock and stile.....Faust.

A WRITER in a scientific magazine says the earth
is being bored too much, and is liable to lose its
place among the heavenly bodies in consequence.
The busy editor can sympathise with the earth.
He is also likely to lose his place among the
heavenly bodies by being bored too much—
judging from his expression when the bore leaves.

IT will be remembered that some time ago
a meeting was held in the City Hall to
decide what steps should be taken to perpetuate
the memory of the late Dr. Stewart. At that
meeting a Committee was appointed for the
purpose, *inter alia*, of ascertaining what the cost of
a marble bust would be. The Committee,
having now received information on the point,
are desirous of laying the result of their enquiries
before a general meeting, and as will be seen
from an advertisement in another column, have
called a public meeting for Monday next.

THE four Chinese charged last Monday before
Mr. Robinson at the Police Court with
burglary, and by menaces feloniously
stealing a large quantity of clothing and
jewellery, and kidnapping a child from the house
of a merchant living in the suburbs of
Canton five months ago, were, again, before
the Court this morning, on remand. The father
of the little boy identified the clothing and
jewellery as being that taken by the brigands
from his house at the time mentioned. He also
identified one of the prisoners as being the
leader of the murderous ruffians who invaded
his house on the night in question, and who
kept guard with a revolver over him. The case
was adjourned until Monday, ball being refused.

At the Sanitary Board to-morrow the Orders of
the Day will be:—

1. Mr. Edie will move.—"That a report on the
sanitary condition of the Bakeries in the Colony
be made by the Superintendent."

2. Sanitary Rules made under Ordinance 7 of
1881.

3. Procedure as to the abatement of nuisances.
4. Repeal of certain sections of Health
Ordinance.

Agenda.—Letters having reference to:—
Nuisance at Marine Lots 102 and 103; Cholera
in Shanghai, etc.; Quarantine Regulations, etc.;
Quarantine Regulations, etc.; Food adulteration;
Reports having reference to:—Insanitary
condition of East Point; Offensive odours in
the vicinity of the New Oriental Bank, Praya Central;
Condition of house drains on Island Lots
168, 381, 382 and 698 (63 to 80, Queen's Road
West, and 237, 239, Hollywood Road) and also
1 to 19 Lyndhurst Terrace; Special general
cleansings; Mortality Returns; Draining of
Kau-ting Inland Lots 439, 440, 529, 530, 531
and 532. Superintendent's Report for August.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief
Justice.)

LAWCERY BY A SERVANT.

Wong Tob was indicted with the larceny of
\$22, a gold watch and chain, and an umbrella,
from Mr. H. Lightwood, in November 1887.
Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, Acting Attorney-General,
prosecuted.

The following jury was sworn Messrs. J. J.
Hazelton, L. F. A. Collaco, A. W. Schellhas,
C. L. Stewart, H. C. Manning, F. M. Graça and
A. F. H. White.

Mr. Lightwood stated that early in the morn-
ing of the 25th of November 1887 she paid the
prisoner, who was her house boy, the wages of
the other servants, so that he might distribute
it to them. He gave no intimation of his
departure at the end of the month. The other
servants stayed on for some time after the
prisoner took flight, and she then found that he
had embezzled the money and stolen the articles
mentioned.

Mr. Lightwood corroborated.
Prisoner stated that he did not steal the things.
If his lordship would send for the other servants
of the house, and they said he did steal the
things, he would be satisfied if sentenced.

The jury unanimously found prisoner guilty,
and he was sentenced to eighteen months'
imprisonment with hard labour.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Hip Chi was indicted with the manslaughter
of a young man living at 50 East Street, in
the course of a quarrel on the 10th of August last,
in which it was alleged that he kicked the
deceased so seriously on the left side that death
came 36 hours afterward.

The evidence of the witnesses was very con-
tradictory, and the statement of the prisoner
that it was a case of mistaken identity—was
accepted by the jury, who acquitted him.

The Sessions then adjourned for a week.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION:

(Before Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Putney
Judge.)

CLAIM FOR TRESPASS.

Vicente Sales claimed \$500 from William
Barreto for damages by trespass.—Mr. Pollock
(instructed by Mr. Roddy) appeared for plaintiff,
and defendant did not appear.

The service of the summons having been
proved, Vicente Sales, witness, assisted in the
Supreme Court, said—I claim \$500 damages
from the defendant for trespass. At 3.30 a.m. on
the morning of the 3rd September he came to
my house, No. 36 Fletcher Street, and knocked
at the trap-door of the third floor. He called out
"You must open the door," and when I awoke
and asked him what he wanted he would not tell
me, and I refused to open the door, whereupon he
broke it open, damaging the bolt to the extent
of \$1.50. He then searched the room, but found
nobody, and afterwards looked in the kitchen.
He then came back to my room and said "This
time I have found nothing, but I shall come

back again, and if I find I will take both
of you." He did not say whether he was
looking for a man or a woman. He threatened
me also, but at length went away, saying,
when I told him he had no right to
trespass, that he "didn't care." Since this
action was commenced I got an apology from
him.

His lordship—but didn't you try to get him
by the neck and put him out?

Witness—No.

Mr. Atch, plaintiff's "boy," said that he thought
Barreto was going to commit murder until he
found that the intruder was only looking for his
sweetheart.

His lordship said that the main point was
the measure of damages. How was it to be arrived
at?

Mr. Pollock cited several cases, and submitted
that the claim was very moderate in view of the
gross trespass that had been committed.

Judgment was deferred.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
ELECTION.

A largely attended meeting of the members of
the Chamber of Commerce was held in the
room, City Hall, this afternoon, for the purpose
of electing a member to recommend to the
Government to fill the vacancy in the unofficial
representation at the Legislative Council, caused
by the retirement of Mr. A. P. MacEwen.

Mr. E. Mackintosh, chairman of the Chamber,
presided, and in opening the proceedings said:—
We have met here to-day to perform a function
which is necessary owing to a concession which
was granted to us some years ago—a concession
which, intrinsically, is of very great value, but
which I think we may look upon as an anticipation
or promise that sooner or later we shall have
body given to what I consider empty privilege. It
must be conceded, I think, that the representation
of the colonists in their own government leaves a
great deal to be desired, particularly in this 19th
century, when the age of progress seems to be upon
us, and with a Colony which celebrates its
jubilee next year. I think we can detect certain
signs of progress: the institution of the Sanitary
Board, and the progressive views displayed by
the elected members of that body, are indications
of improvement, while recent reports
of Lord Knutsford, that he was unwilling to impose
on which those Colonies were opposed, is
certainly a gleam of satisfaction, as pleasant
as it was unexpected. With this promise I hope
that in the future—and in the very near future—we
shall have representation of the Colonists in
the Chamber that governs this Colony. The present
method, by which the officials of the Colony
are compelled to vote as they are directed, whether
their opinions are in accord with those of the
present Government or not, is not worthy of the
present age (Hear, hear) I hope that, if freedom be given
to the official members to vote according to the
dictates of their conscience, it will not be the
ultimate result of our labors; I trust and hope
that we shall find this only a stepping-stone, and
that the whole of this Colony will be represented in
the Legislative Council by men who are worthy
of the confidence of the people.

Mr. T. Jackson—I have much pleasure in
seconding the nomination of Mr. Dalrymple; I
have known him for a great number of years
most intimately, and I can safely say that
if he is elected to represent this Chamber in
the Council he will do it admirably.

Mr. H. L. Dalrymple—
Majority 27
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple 18

Mr. Whitehead, therefore, had been elected
(Applause.)

Mr. Whitehead—I beg to tender you all my
very hearty thanks for the honor you have
conferred on the banking institution which I am
at present representing here; I shall exert my
powers to merit the confidence you have
in me (applause).

Mr. Whitehead—I beg to thank my supporters
for their able assistance in my favor. I am
sorry I have not been brought to victory, but I
still thank you heartily for what you did for me.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE APCAR TRAGEDY.

THE INQUEST.

At the Magistracy this morning Mr. Wedhouse
held an inquiry into the circumstances attending
the death of A. G. Apcar, who shot himself last Tuesday.

Cheung San, the deceased's "boy," said that

What brought matters to a crisis was an action by a certain tradesman named Pickett, who in the short space of eight months had catered to Mrs. Lyon's vanity to the extent of \$10,000 worth of dresses. Mr. Pickett had been paid on previous occasions by Captain Warner, and these particular dresses were entered to his account. Pickett not having heard of the marriage with Captain Lyon, at first brought suit against Warner, but failed to recover the money and then sued Captain Lyon.

Mrs. Stanhope, or Warner, or Lyon, tried to help the costumer as well as her paramour by asserting that her husband knew of the bill he was running up, and told her to make Captain Warner pay for it. She further declared that Captain Warner had continued his relations with her since her marriage, and that Captain Lyon, her husband, was perfectly well aware of this state of affairs and encouraged her to continue it, in order that he might profit by the money she got from Captain Warner. This was conclusively shown to be false from her own letters, apart from the denial of Captain Lyon on oath, but all more or less would not make much difference to a lady of Mrs. Spencer Stanhope's character and turn of mind.

At any rate the jury, as a whole, did not believe this shameless story, although one of their number seems to have taken the usual view that a tradesman ought to get his money, if not from the right person, then from any one who came first.

On that theory he stood out, and consequently there was a disagreement, but the Judge yesterday evening ordered verdict for defendant, and there can be no doubt that Captain Lyon stands exonerated from every charge but that of having been grievously misinformed for life. That of course he has had and will still have to suffer.

QUEBEC, August 18th.

The Canadian appeals to the leaders of the Ottawa and Quebec governments to provide work for the inhabitants of the countries below Quebec, whose crops are a total failure. Thousands of families are preparing to leave the country, and unless the projected Matane railway is pushed ahead, in order to provide these families with bread, an emigration will take place which will be ruinous to the Dominion.

NEW YORK, August 18th.

A dispatch to the *Herald* from Tacoma says the Corwin has sailed with orders to seize and dismantle British fortresses. Commenting on this the Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says: "If this is true, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, will ask for his letters, which will be virtually a declaration of war." [The Corwin was last heard of at Seattle, where she was said to be awaiting orders from Washington. In all previous cases United States revenue cutters have been sent to Bering sea under sealed orders, which leads to the inference that this report is exaggerated. Certainly when the Corwin left San Francisco about two months ago it was not known what her destination would be. She was to cruise on the coast and wait for further instructions. These instructions, if they were for her to proceed to Bering sea, would have been sealed; so that if this information is accurate it probably leaked out in Washington.]

DUBLIN, August 18th.

In Skibbereen a measure of potatoes which last year sold at 4d. now sell at 10c. The crop is certain to be exhausted by October. The famine fever has appeared in Blasket Islands, on the west coast of Ireland.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), August 18th.

Neil Matterson, the oarsman, to-day defeated Stephenson on the Parramatta river by four lengths. The course was covered in twenty minutes and fifty-seven seconds.

LONDON, August 18th.

The Queen's Theater at Manchester has been destroyed fire. There was no loss of life.

Holland's Mill at Miles Platting, near Manchester, has been burned. The loss is £120,000.

August 19th.

A sensation has been caused here by the announcement that there is a case of Asiatic cholera in London. Robert Teigh, a coal tinner, landed on Sunday from a steamer from Calcutta and went to a coffee house, where he secured lodgings. To-day he was carried on a stretcher from the coffee house to a hospital, where the doctors pronounced the case a severe one of Asiatic cholera.

BELGRADE, August 19th.

A committee from the Servian Progressionist party attended a banquet at Topia, and subsequently the members of the committee were taken ill. Their symptoms showed that they were suffering from arsenical poisoning. It is suspected that arsenic was placed in the food intentionally, with the object of killing those who partook of it, and that the crime was committed by political opponents of the Progressionists.

MELBOURNE, August 19th.

Union officers on many of the vessels here have been replaced by non-union men, and the seamen have declined to work with them after the expiration of the time set in the notice that has been served upon ship owners. It is expected that the shipping trade will be completely stopped before Saturday.

OTTAWA (Ont.), August 19th.

A relative of David Christie Murray, the London novelist who disappeared in Mexico some four months ago, heard from him yesterday. He is living in Samoa.

DETROIT, August 19th.

Anthony Manil, an Italian fruit vendor, shot and fatally wounded. Frederick J. Crimmins, assistant city Editor of the *Evening Sun*, at the corner of Croghan and Randolph streets, last evening, because he suspected Crimmins of taking one more plum than he paid for.

BRUSSELS, August 21st.

Advices state that 800 miners in the Borinage district bayo struck. Socialist leaders are fomenting the discontent among the men, and it is expected that the movement will spread.

BERLIN, August 21st.

There is intense excitement here over the conduct of Colonel Schöeller, commanding the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, who yesterday compelled his men to march from Wurzburg to Markt-Breit with the mercury at 9 degrees centigrade.

The men were in heavy marching order, with full field equipment, winter overcoats and tents. Before Markt-Breit was reached, a distance of thirty kilometers, 400 were compelled to leave the ranks. Of those now undergoing treatment fifty are thought to be in a dying condition.

LONDON, August 21st.

The Indian potentate, Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who formerly lived in England and took a leading part in Court receptions and other functions, and whose son is an officer in the British army, has abjectly apologized to the Queen for the hostile course pursued by him since 1886. Her Majesty has accepted the apologies and condoned the offense. The Maharajah is recovering from a severe attack of paralysis, and has come to England to seek relief.

The French Government has accepted the Italian Government's proposal for a convention to establish an international maritime service on the Red sea. The object of the proposed service is the suppression of pirates. England's adhesion is doubtful.

A dispatch from Fizzioum to the *Daily News* says: "The Government is supplying the Kurds with Martini rifles. The Christians have cut the telegraph wires. Four Armenians who had made themselves objectionable to the authorities were strangled in prison."

CITY OF SANTO DOMINGO, August 22nd. Information has reached this capital that on the night of August 20th 800 Haytian troops, stationed near the frontier of the Dominican Republic invaded the territory of this country. The Dominican Government dispatched an armed force to drive out the intruders. The Dominican troops repulsed the enemy, killed twenty-three men and wounded a number of others. The Dominicans had but four soldiers injured.

Great indignation is felt here at Hayti's action in this invasion of Dominican soil, and the Dominican Cabinet has been called together by President Ulisse Herrix to consider the advisability of declaring war against Hayti.

CHICAGO, August 22nd.

California's crack stallion Palo Alto, vanquished Jack-to-day in three straight heats, and smashed the trotting record for a race. He won by three lengths in 2 min. 13 sec., the fastest time ever made by a trotting horse in an actual race.

MELBOURNE, August 22nd.

At a meeting of 400 employers yesterday it was resolved to support the shipowners against the strikers. Employers in the capitals of other Australian colonies are about to make similar declarations in consequence of the strike. The prices of coal, sugar and provisions are rapidly advancing.

MADRID, August 22nd.

Cholera is spreading steadily along the Mediterranean, north to Valencia, where there are in the neighborhood twelve new cases daily. The disease has appeared in several villages in the province of Toledo.

THE PEOPLES' RIGHTS.

There are some things about this world-wide labour movement which we may now pretty well take for granted. They could not have been assumed fifty years ago, but they may now, says the *Sydney Morning Herald*, be taken almost as social axioms. In the first place, we may take it as beyond dispute that under our existing conditions, and under our competitive system of life every workman is entitled to do the best he can for himself. All citizens are on an equal footing in this respect. If buyers are free to buy to the best advantage, if employers are free to employ to the best advantage, and capitalists are free to lend to the best advantage, then the labourer must be free to sell his labour to the best advantage. His right in this respect rests on the fact that there is no slavery and no privilege, everyone has an equal claim to use his opportunities freely. No class, no individual in any class, is to be denied the use of his opportunity in order that others may have preferential opportunities. The only restraint on the individual is that imposed for the good of all. The right of the wage-getter exists only in virtue of the equal right of every other wage-getter, and also of every employer. Deny that right to anybody else and the wage-getter denies it for himself. He only has the right because others have it too. It is very important that we should thoroughly recognise the breadth of the basis on which the right of the wage-getter to do the best for himself rests. We might go further, and say that it is not only the right of the individual to do the best he can for himself, but that it is almost his duty to society; and that at any rate it is best for society when all try to do it, and do it successfully. We do not mean this doctrine to imply that man has the right to content himself with a small income when he could achieve a large one, because he could devote his leisure to art or literature, and serve the higher purposes of life, for man does not live by bread alone. So long as everyone provides honest in the sight of all men, towards those he has made dependent on him, to prevent their becoming objects of public charity, he has a right to as much leisure as he can command, for work for gain's sake is not a public duty.

Splines earned as much as was necessary by polishing lenses, and gave up all his leisure to thinking out and writing great treatises, and many smaller men have done the same thing in smaller degree, and will continue to do so, to the world's great advantage. But within the industrial sphere the world is most benefited by every workman exerting himself to do his best, and striving for the best; pecuniary results for his work.

Secondly, we may take it for granted that if the status of the wage-getting class is to be raised at all it must be by themselves. It will never be done by the philanthropic efforts of other classes. There is not wanting such philanthropy, but it is practically powerless. Long experience has proved this. The lower classes, as they are called, are not to be pulled up, or even to be lifted up; they must lift themselves.

Thirdly, it may be admitted that there is no possible mode by which they can do this except by union. Individual effort can do little or nothing. A clever man may easily rise out of his class and become an employer, but, except so far as his example provokes emulation, he does not lift the class as a whole. The necessity for combination is the political and moral justification for trades-unionism. It is a union for self-help and self-defence; and in many cases it has become, without meaning it, a help also to the better class of employers, because it has been a protection to them against the under-selling of more grasping and heartless competition. Nor is there any legal limit to the union of unions.

The organisation by which all the different trades unite together and support each other is as strictly definable as the formation of any separate union, and therefore what is conveniently called the federation of labour is an organisation quite within the law, and quite within the moral code so long as it remains true to its principles.

The lower classes, as they are called, are not to be pulled up, or even to be lifted up; they must lift themselves.

Fourthly, it may be admitted that there is no possible mode by which they can do this except by union. Individual effort can do little or nothing. A clever man may easily rise out of his class and become an employer, but, except so far as his example provokes emulation, he does not lift the class as a whole. The necessity for combination is the political and moral justification for trades-unionism. It is a union for self-help and self-defence; and in many cases it has become, without meaning it, a help also to the better class of employers, because it has been a protection to them against the under-selling of more grasping and heartless competition. Nor is there any legal limit to the union of unions.

The organisation by which all the different trades unite together and support each other is as strictly definable as the formation of any separate union, and therefore what is conveniently called the federation of labour is an organisation quite within the law, and quite within the moral code so long as it remains true to its principles.

Secondly, we may take it for granted that if the status of the wage-getting class is to be raised at all it must be by themselves. It will never be done by the philanthropic efforts of other classes. There is not wanting such philanthropy, but it is practically powerless. Long experience has proved this. The lower classes, as they are called, are not to be pulled up, or even to be lifted up; they must lift themselves.

Thirdly, it may be admitted that there is no possible mode by which they can do this except by union. Individual effort can do little or nothing. A clever man may easily rise out of his class and become an employer, but, except so far as his example provokes emulation, he does not lift the class as a whole. The necessity for combination is the political and moral justification for trades-unionism. It is a union for self-help and self-defence; and in many cases it has become, without meaning it, a help also to the better class of employers, because it has been a protection to them against the under-selling of more grasping and heartless competition. Nor is there any legal limit to the union of unions.

The organisation by which all the different trades unite together and support each other is as strictly definable as the formation of any separate union, and therefore what is conveniently called the federation of labour is an organisation quite within the law, and quite within the moral code so long as it remains true to its principles.

Secondly, we may take it for granted that if the status of the wage-getting class is to be raised at all it must be by themselves. It will never be done by the philanthropic efforts of other classes. There is not wanting such philanthropy, but it is practically powerless. Long experience has proved this. The lower classes, as they are called, are not to be pulled up, or even to be lifted up; they must lift themselves.

Thirdly, it may be admitted that there is no possible mode by which they can do this except by union. Individual effort can do little or nothing. A clever man may easily rise out of his class and become an employer, but, except so far as his example provokes emulation, he does not lift the class as a whole. The necessity for combination is the political and moral justification for trades-unionism. It is a union for self-help and self-defence; and in many cases it has become, without meaning it, a help also to the better class of employers, because it has been a protection to them against the under-selling of more grasping and heartless competition. Nor is there any legal limit to the union of unions.

The organisation by which all the different trades unite together and support each other is as strictly definable as the formation of any separate union, and therefore what is conveniently called the federation of labour is an organisation quite within the law, and quite within the moral code so long as it remains true to its principles.

Secondly, we may take it for granted that if the status of the wage-getting class is to be raised at all it must be by themselves. It will never be done by the philanthropic efforts of other classes. There is not wanting such philanthropy, but it is practically powerless. Long experience has proved this. The lower classes, as they are called, are not to be pulled up, or even to be lifted up; they must lift themselves.

Thirdly, it may be admitted that there is no possible mode by which they can do this except by union. Individual effort can do little or nothing. A clever man may easily rise out of his class and become an employer, but, except so far as his example provokes emulation, he does not lift the class as a whole. The necessity for combination is the political and moral justification for trades-unionism. It is a union for self-help and self-defence; and in many cases it has become, without meaning it, a help also to the better class of employers, because it has been a protection to them against the under-selling of more grasping and heartless competition. Nor is there any legal limit to the union of unions.

The organisation by which all the different trades unite together and support each other is as strictly definable as the formation of any separate union, and therefore what is conveniently called the federation of labour is an organisation quite within the law, and quite within the moral code so long as it remains true to its principles.

Secondly, we may take it for granted that if the status of the wage-getting class is to be raised at all it must be by themselves. It will never be done by the philanthropic efforts of other classes. There is not wanting such philanthropy, but it is practically powerless. Long experience has proved this. The lower classes, as they are called, are not to be pulled up, or even to be lifted up; they must lift themselves.

Thirdly, it may be admitted that there is no possible mode by which they can do this except by union. Individual effort can do little or nothing. A clever man may easily rise out of his class and become an employer, but, except so far as his example provokes emulation, he does not lift the class as a whole. The necessity for combination is the political and moral justification for trades-unionism. It is a union for self-help and self-defence; and in many cases it has become, without meaning it, a help also to the better class of employers, because it has been a protection to them against the under-selling of more grasping and heartless competition. Nor is there any legal limit to the union of unions.

The organisation by which all the different trades unite together and support each other is as strictly definable as the formation of any separate union, and therefore what is conveniently called the federation of labour is an organisation quite within the law, and quite within the moral code so long as it remains true to its principles.

Secondly, we may take it for granted that if the status of the wage-getting class is to be raised at all it must be by themselves. It will never be done by the philanthropic efforts of other classes. There is not wanting such philanthropy, but it is practically powerless. Long experience has proved this. The lower classes, as they are called, are not to be pulled up, or even to be lifted up; they must lift themselves.

Thirdly, it may be admitted that there is no possible mode by which they can do this except by union. Individual effort can do little or nothing. A clever man may easily rise out of his class and become an employer, but, except so far as his example provokes emulation, he does not lift the class as a whole. The necessity for combination is the political and moral justification for trades-unionism. It is a union for self-help and self-defence; and in many cases it has become, without meaning it, a help also to the better class of employers, because it has been a protection to them against the under-selling of more grasping and heartless competition. Nor is there any legal limit to the union of unions.

The organisation by which all the different trades unite together and support each other is as strictly definable as the formation of any separate union, and therefore what is conveniently called the federation of labour is an organisation quite within the law, and quite within the moral code so long as it remains true to its principles.

Secondly, we may take it for granted that if the status of the wage-getting class is to be raised at all it must be by themselves. It will never be done by the philanthropic efforts of other classes. There is not wanting such philanthropy, but it is practically powerless. Long experience has proved this. The lower classes, as they are called, are not to be pulled up, or even to be lifted up; they must lift themselves.

Thirdly, it may be admitted that there is no possible mode by which they can do this except by union. Individual effort can do little or nothing. A clever man may easily rise out of his class and become an employer, but, except so far as his example provokes emulation, he does not lift the class as a whole. The necessity for combination is the political and moral justification for trades-unionism. It is a union for self-help and self-defence; and in many cases it has become, without meaning it, a help also to the better class of employers, because it has been a protection to them against the under-selling of more grasping and heartless competition. Nor is there any legal limit to the union of unions.

The organisation by which all the different trades unite together and support each other is as strictly definable as the formation of any separate union, and therefore what is conveniently called the federation of labour is an organisation quite within the law, and quite within the moral code so long as it remains true to its principles.

Secondly, we may take it for granted that if the status of the wage-getting class is to be raised at all it must be by themselves. It will never be done by the philanthropic efforts of other classes. There is not wanting such philanthropy, but it is practically powerless. Long experience has proved this. The lower classes, as they are called, are not to be pulled up, or even to be lifted up; they must lift themselves.

Thirdly, it may be admitted that there is no possible mode by which they can do this except by union. Individual effort can do little or nothing. A clever man may easily rise out of his class and become an employer, but, except so far as his example provokes emulation, he does not lift the class as a whole. The necessity for combination is the political and moral justification for trades-unionism. It is a union for self-help and self-defence; and in many cases it has become, without meaning it, a help also to the better class of employers, because it has been a protection to them against the under-selling of more grasping and heartless competition. Nor is there any legal limit to the union of unions.

The organisation by which all the different trades unite together and support each other is as strictly definable as the formation of any separate union, and therefore what is conveniently called the federation of labour is an organisation quite within the law, and quite within the moral code so long as it remains true to its principles.

Secondly, we may take it for granted that if the status of the wage-getting class is to be raised at all it must be by themselves. It will never be done by the philanthropic efforts of other classes. There is not wanting such philanthropy, but it is practically powerless. Long experience has proved this. The lower classes, as they are called, are not to be pulled up, or even to be lifted up; they must lift themselves.

Thirdly, it may be admitted that there is no possible mode by which they can do this except by union. Individual effort can do little or nothing. A clever man may easily rise out of his class and become an employer, but, except so far as his example provokes emulation, he does not lift the class as

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1890.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 227 per cent.
—premium, sellers.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—
\$200 per share, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per
share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$66 per
share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share,
sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$117 per
share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per
share, buyers.

On T.S. Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150
per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$362 per
share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$88 per share,
sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$68
per cent, premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—
\$35 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—119
per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$105 per share,
sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures
—\$101.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company,
Limited—27 per cent, discount, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$52 per share,
sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$173
per share, sellers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company Limited—\$113
per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$100 per share,
sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited
—\$30 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per
share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$24 per share,
sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—\$1 per cent
premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—\$1 per cent
premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—\$1 per cent
premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,
Limited—\$120 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Siam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25
per share, nominal.

Punjom and Sungkie Dua Samantan Mining Co.,
—\$6 per share, buyers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$150 per share,
sellers.

Inuris Mining Co., Ltd.—\$9 per share, sellers and
buyers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$12
per share, sellers and sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company—\$76 per share, sellers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$230 per share,
buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,
Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.

The East Horner Planting Co., Limited—\$12
per share, buyers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$52 per share, buyers.

The Songel Kohay Planting Co., Ltd.—\$10 per
share, sellers.

Crucks, Hank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—
—50 per cent, dis. sellers (fully paid up).

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$12 per share,
sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—
—318 per share, sellers.

The Great Island Cement Co.—\$28 per share,
sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$93
per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6
per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$25 per share,
nominal.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$32 per
share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$20 per
share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share,
buyers.

The Lamag Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share,
sellers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$4
per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share,
buyers.

The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$19
per share, sellers.

The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan,—
\$18 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Marina, Limited—par, nominal.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/0

Bank Bills, on demand 3/0

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0

Documentary Bills, at 4 months'
sight 3/0

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand 4/77

Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/85

ON INDIA, T. T. 220

On Demand 221

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 20 days' sight 73

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 5,079, J. M.
Cavally, 17th Sept.—San Francisco 23d
August, and Yokohama 12th Sept., Mauns
and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

KIEL, German steamer, 850, W. V. Krutfeld,
17th Sept.—Nagasaki 12th Sept., Coal—
Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 675, J. Bruhn, 18th
Sept.—Newchwang 12th Sept., Beans—
Wieder & Co.

MENSTRU, British steamer, 1,287, H. Craig,
18th Sept.—Foochow 16th Sept., Tea—
Russell & Co.

THALES, British steamer, 820, W. V. Hunter,
18th Sept.—Taiwanfo 15th Sept., Amoy—
16th, and Swatow 17th, General—D.
Lapraik & Co.

CHOW-CHOW-FOO, German steamer, 797, F.
Clausen, 18th Sept.—Saigon 13th Sept.,
Rice—Mellchers & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

MANNUR, British steamer, for Brisbane, &c.

Walter Stegford, British bark, for Foochow,

Straits of Bell's Isle, British steamer, for
Shanghai, &c.

DEPARTURES.

September 18, TALES, German steamer, for
Amoy, &c.

September 18, GANGES, British str., for Singa-
pore, &c.

September 18, Straits of Bell's Isle, British str.,
for Shanghai, &c.

September 18, ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, for
Nagasaki.

September 18,

Foochang, British steamer, for
Swatow, &c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per City of Peking, str., from San Francisco,
&c.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Culbertson, Messrs. Her-
bert Regas, L. J. Mowry, Wing Won, and 154
Chinese.

Per Triumph, str., from Newchwang—Mr.
C. Erdekin, and 1 Chinese.

Per Menstru, str., from Foochow—Messrs.
Barff and Stewart.

Per Thales, str., from Taiwanfo, &c.—43
Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Straits of Bell's Isle, str., for Shanghai,
etc.—55 Chinese.

Per Ganges, str., from Hongkong for Singa-
pore—Mr. H. D. Norrish, Master, B. J. Remelius,
and Lieut. T. Carlyle, R.A. From
Shanghai for Colombo—Major Vaughan. For
Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Holliday. For
London—Mr. and Mrs. Nunh and child, and
Mr. E. Blanks. From Yokohama for Singapore—
Mr. and Mrs. E. Shaw. From Kobe—Capt.
Martin.

TO DEPART.

Per Menstru, str., for Brisbane, &c.—2
Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship Menstru reports that
she left Pagoda Anchorage at 9.16 A.M. on the
15th instant. Experienced moderate north-east
winds and fine weather.

The German steamship Kel reports that she
left Nagasaki on the 12th instant. The whole
passage had fine weather with strong north-east
winds.

The British steamship Thales reports that she
left Taiwanfo on the 15th instant, Amoy at 17th
and Swatow on the 17th. From Taiwanfo to
Amoy had strong north-east breeze and con-
fused sea; thence to port had light variable
winds and fine weather. In Amoy the steamship
Port Phillip, in Swatow the steamships Valer
and Fokien.

The American steamship City of Peking
reports that she left San Francisco on the 23rd
ultimo at 1.13 p.m. For first 36 hours had fresh
north-west gale with rough sea; thence had
moderate to fresh winds from north-west to
south-west with moderate sea and fine weather;
arrived at Yokohama on the 10th instant at 7.05
a.m., and sailed on the 12th at 4.37 a.m. Had
fine weather and smooth sea. From Cape
Satomo to Okiue Island had fresh north-east
winds; arrived here last night at 7.52 o'clock.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Swatow and Bangkok—Per Taichow to-
morrow, the 19th instant, at 8.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow—Per Halkan
to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ALBERTA, British steamer, 2,214, J. C. Nelson,
15th Sept.—Moj, (Japan) 9th September,

Coal—D. Lapraik & Co.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,883, W. D. Mudie,
14th Sept.—Yokohama 6th Sept., Mails
and General—P. O. S. N. Co.

ARDRA, British steamer, 1,080, R. Cass, 15th
Sept.—Samaramang 6th Sept., Sugar—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.

ASHINGTON, German steamer, 809, C. Zindel,
17th Sept.—Salagon 12th Sept., Rice and
Paddy—Siemens & Co.

CHIANG TENG, British steamer, 922, W. M.
Scott, 1st Sept.—Singapore 24th August,
Planks and Cotton—Bui Hin Chan.

CHIKANG CHEW, British steamer, 1,213, F. Webb,
24th August—Amoy 22nd August, Ballast—
Bui Hin Chan.

CHOWYA, British steamer, 1,057, Phillips, 17th
Sept.—Bangkok 11th Sept., General—
Yuen Fat Hong.

CROWN OF ARRAGON, British steamer, 1,700,
Ferguson, 15th Sept.—Foochow 13th Sept.,
Tea—Gilmans & Co.

DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen,
15th Sept.—Swatow 14th Sept., Ballast—
E. Schellhass & Co.

DORSET, British steamer, 1,716, W. Daniel, 14th
Sept.—Kuchinotzu 9th Sept., Coal—

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—
—318 per share, sellers.

The Great Island Cement Co.—\$28 per share,
sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$93
per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6
per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$25 per share,
nominal.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$32 per
share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$20 per
share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share,
buyers.

The Lamag Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share,
sellers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$4
per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share,
buyers.

The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$19
per share, sellers.

The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan.—
\$18 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Marina, Limited—par, nominal.</

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1890.

No. 2643

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

MARRIAGE.
At Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, this morning, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, T. E. ROISON to BERTHA GRISTLICH.

BIRTHS.

At "Ewo," Tientsin, on the 1st September, the wife of EDMUND COUSINS, of a daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 11th September, Mrs. CARL JANZEN, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Chefoo, on the 2nd inst., ELIZABETH MADEL, aged thirteen months; and on the 5th inst., EDITH VICTORIA, aged 2 years and 11 months, the beloved children of John and Louisa Wilson, Ningpo.

At Hankow, on 2nd September, of dysentery, MERVYN HAWES, aged 10 months, the dearly loved child of Edward and Bessie Oxley.

On the 2nd September, at Tientsin, the wife of Mr. G. FAI-LEY, aged 34.

On the 4th September, at Tientsin, FREDERICK, the beloved son of Mr. J. A. Sylva, aged 8 months.

At Gap Station, on the 13th inst., ARCHIBALD, second surviving son of John and Annie Swanson, aged 5 years and 9 months.

the melancholy annual spectacle of half-a-dozen of the roads to the eastward of Murray Barracks barred by bamboo barricades, and guarded by sentries, who were ordered to inform the inquisitive taxpayer that it was forbidden to pass that way during the next twenty-four hours. It is the old mediæval custom of beating the boundaries and conserving the "rights" of the alleged owner—in this case an amiable but adipose old lady who spends most of her time at Balmoral, or Osborne, or Aix-les-Bains, or—anywhere but London. Acres and acres of some of the most valuable land in this Colony have been made *labo* for the day, and will be again this day, twelve-months, and so, ad *infinitum*, unless the earnest representations of Sir G. W. Mrs. Vox are heeded.

The subject has long been a sore one in this colony. The War Office, when the allocation of the Colony was made, put its fat official hand over the entire area between Arsenal Street and the Cricket Ground, and housed the troops on the most suitable portions of the slope. In those days, however, there was room for everybody, and no-one suffered; but now, fifty years later, when the struggle—not for life, for living-room—is so great, the soldiery are still housed there, in one of the most eligible parts of the town, although, except for extra inconvenience too trifling to be discussed, they might just as well be located away at East Point, and the barrack-space given over to the Colony for the Colony's benefit. It has been talked of for the last five years, but as yet not a foot of land will the Imperial land-grabbers concede; the rest of Hongkong may be built over seven stories high, but the War Department will still "beat their boundaries" and hang on to their earth like grim Death to a dead nigger. The Horse Guards folk, of course, say "Wanted for purposes of defence," but if half the island is to be absorbed by the defenders of the other half, why not make the place another Gibraltar, and wipe our military contribution off the slate?

The point was again raised last year, when the possibility of squeezing a doubled military contribution out of Hongkong was first considered. Governor des Voeux, in his dispatch, pointed out that the existing charge no means fairly represented the burthen which is really borne by the Colony. "The War Department and the Admiralty" said his Excellency, "occupy land in various localities which in its aggregate area is of great extent, and much of which, being in the centre of the town of Victoria, is of very great value. Unlike the other land of the Colony, this pays no rent, and what is of more importance, contributes nothing to the rates from the expenditure of which the Departments in question receive the benefit. When this is taken into account, and there is also added the interest of the cost of the defence works and other lesser items, I estimate that the real contribution of the colony to its defence exceeds a sum equal to nearly 1/5th of the Revenue. Judging from the information at my command, I question whether there is paid towards this object by any other colony so large a proportion of its receipts, or anything like it; and it is moreover to be borne in mind that the defence of Hongkong practically includes to considerable extent that of all the British mercantile communities in the many Treaty Ports of China and Japan, which contribute nothing to its revenue. All things considered, therefore, it seems open to question not only whether Hongkong can be fairly called upon to increase its Military contribution, but also whether additional areas of land (such as are continually being requisitioned for the Military and Naval Departments) should not contribute to the Colonial Revenue in the shape of either rent or rates, or both."

Every argument there advanced is still true—increasingly weighty; but the public indignation culminates in an outburst when they see their so-called protectors—not simply keeping a ridiculously large proportion of our little island exclusively in their possession, but, on these anniversaries, practically parading the fact at the point of the bayonet.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

Shortly after eleven o'clock this morning (6th inst.) a hastily pencilled note was received by Miss Eva Saunders, at her residence, 44 Gage Street, from Apçar, Apçar, share-broker, in which he told her to "clear out" once, as he had shot himself on account of some trouble with his "d—d landlord." Almost at the same time the servants at Apçar's home—the first floor of No. 2, Gage Street—heard the report of a revolver, and on entering the room found him lying by the side of his desk, bleeding from a small hole in the right temple. The police were hastily communicated with, and prompt assistance was rendered in the meantime by a military surgeon (Dr. Burroughes, we believe) who happened to be in the vicinity. Apçar was quite unconscious, the small bullet having, as was afterwards found, passed neatly through his head. Dr. Canlis and Hartig arrived a little while later, and, after the throng of spectators had been cleared away by Detective Inspector Quincey and Detective Hadden, they were expected to return about the middle of October. The weather was fine at Chefoo, and the temperature pleasant, the average being about 75° Fahr.

The keeper of a gaming den that was raided on Saturday night by Detectives Quincey and Hadden, was convicted at the Police Court this morning (15th inst.) and sentenced by Mr. E. Robinson to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The U.S. ships *Swatara* and *Monocacy* were at Chefoo at latest advices, and the Chinese squadrons had started on their cruise, and are expected to return about the middle of October. The weather was fine at Chefoo, and the temperature pleasant, the average being about 75° Fahr.

The "Hongkong Maria" has been shifted from the Kowloon shore to Wanchai, nearly opposite the premises of Fenwick & Co., Ltd. The sooner it is transferred to a more suitable locally the better for all concerned. There are no healthful sea-breezes at Wanchai, but "street noises and unwholesome odours" are very much in evidence. Will the management take a kindly-mean blot and find an anchorage for the Maria somewhere between Stone-cutters' Island and Yau-mui?

AN OLD CHESTNUT.

"The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof"—always excepting the War Department's property in the colony of Hongkong. To-day might have been seen

H.M.S. *Rambler* arrived at Shanghai from the Chusan Islands, where she has been surveying, in the 6th inst.

We understand that a "Sky" race-meeting will be held under the auspices of the Hongkong Polo Club on or about November 22nd.

The E. & A. Co.'s steamer *Minnow*, Captain Hugh Craig, on her voyage up to Foochow, picked up a disabled junk flying distress signals, of Chapel Island, and towed her into Hongkong water.

There seems to be a suicidal epidemic in Yokohama, as well as in Hongkong. On the 10th inst. Lieut. Turner, of the U. S. corvette "Omaha," shot himself in a state, and three days later a Jew named Leonard Tobias, buying at the Grand Hotel, bought a very large quantity of goods on credit at the various stores, and the same night, after trying to chloroform his wife, shot himself through the head.

WHAT'S this we hear? That notorious member of the Public Works Department, whose record is none of the "cleanest," has been trying to raise a subscription amongst members of the Department to defray the legal expenses of the man McKinnon in the serious charge against the latter now pending at the Magistracy. We are assured that this is true, so for the present content ourselves with directing the attention of the Surveyor-General to what appears to be a gross attempt on the part of a Government official to influence the course of justice. If the Hon. S. Brown will order an investigation into this disgraceful business, we shall be glad to render him any assistance in our power.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from P'ang Chia Chuang (Shantung) on August 26th to our Tientsin contemporary says:—To one who is unacquainted with the Chinese, the slowness with which intelligence permeates the people is a wonder, as well as their indifference to the results of inquiry: It is by this time well known throughout all this region that the Yellow River has gone ("Mei-tsai-chia"), but where it has gone, not a person whom we have met either knows or even enquires even to conjecture. Neither do they so much as comment upon the advantage to this province which would ensue if it should never return. The water in a great basin to the west of it is almost up to the level of the houses, indeed above the level in some places, but it is slowly going down. This is because a great gap has been opened in the Ca-ai near the lower, or northern end of the pocket, and while the water rushes in near Wu Ch'eng it rushes out again near Shu Ni Shu. The gap was probably made by the people in the night, with the tacit connivance of the officials, but it is impossible to learn the real facts. It is said to be 200 feet wide; and until the last heavy rain on the 23rd, the water in the river was much below that on the plain.

THE Peking correspondent writes on August 26th:—The report of the death of the Seventh Prince is not confirmed. He went into a sick fit, remaining unconscious about four hours, hence the report. His recovery is supposed to be due to the prayers of the Emperor, who held a Buddhist image in his hands till his father revived. The Prince is still very weak.

POW ALONG. Mr. Grant-Smith's comrade, called on Mr. Wodehouse at his letter yesterday morning, the hard-hearted Registrar of Encounters, to and from this world having such trust in the British Government, that within the short period of fifty years the barren rock of Hongkong has become a flourishing colony. Unfortunately it is a sort of lawless scoundrels have illegally established a lot of infamous gambling houses in the public thoroughfares, thereby doing very great mischief to merchants, traders, hawkers, servants in foreign firms, etc., etc. These gambling houses are almost universally entitled clubs, but, in fact, they are worse than the public gambling houses in Macao. There are over 300 of these clubs in Hongkong, each street in certain localities having at least two or three, and just at the lower end of Graham Street there are nearly 20 of these houses within a call's distance. *Pi-kow* and *fan-tan* are going on both day and night. In order to let people know what these places are, they put coloured lamps above the doorways and outside the houses, and keep men in the street to call people to "fatchoy" (make money). The expense of these clubs may be put down, at the lowest scale, at twenty dollars a day for each, say \$10 for their expenses and \$10 to be paid out daily as bribes, so that gamblers in Hongkong have to contribute \$600 a day for these illegal houses. Officials whose duties are to see to the welfare of Hongkong should put a stop to these clubs without delay.

Besides gambling clubs for males, there are private gambling houses for females. These houses are situated in Hollywood Road and its vicinity. Women are often run into infamy after they have lost money in these houses and on occasions even lose their lives for the same folly. This is indeed a great mischief in Hongkong, and if it can be stopped it will confer a great blessing on the Chinese community of this colony.

The reasons why these gamblers do not care for the laws of Hongkong are these:—

1.—They have paid bribes and information will be sent to them directly the warrants are out.

2.—Only the gambling house keepers are liable to imprisonment.

3.—Gamblers are not even fined.

4.—They have lawyers to protect them if they're caught.

But if the laws were changed, so that the gamblers could be punished as well as the keepers, and constables allowed to seize any gambling houses without a warrant; and that all lords be heavily fined if they let their houses for such purposes—then these gambling scoundrels would soon be run to the ground, and the traders of Hongkong will in a short time find themselves in a much more satisfactory condition.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Swift* left here for Amoy on the 16th inst.

The appointment of Mr. F. Howell to be bailiff of the Supr. Ct. v/s Mr. T. R. McBean, deceased, has been proved by the Secretary of State.

ACCORDING to a home contemporary, a new guillotine is being constructed in France for exportation to Tonquin. At present the death sentence is put into effect by decapitation with a sword.

OUR Tientsin contemporary says that the weather has been exceptionally hot and oppressive during the latter half of August all over the North of China, including Korea, and extending even to Vladivostock.

THE keeper of a gaming den that was raided on Saturday night by Detectives Quincey and Hadden, was convicted at the Police Court this morning (15th inst.) and sentenced by Mr. E. Robinson to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE U.S. ships *Swatara* and *Monocacy* were at Chefoo at latest advices, and the Chinese squadrons had started on their cruise, and are expected to return about the middle of October. The weather was fine at Chefoo, and the temperature pleasant, the average being about 75° Fahr.

The "Hongkong Maria" has been shifted from the Kowloon shore to Wanchai, nearly opposite the premises of Fenwick & Co., Ltd. The sooner it is transferred to a more suitable locally the better for all concerned. There are no healthful sea-breezes at Wanchai, but "street noises and unwholesome odours" are very much in evidence. Will the management take a kindly-mean blot and find an anchorage for the Maria somewhere between Stone-cutters' Island and Yau-mui?

THERE were 465 deaths registered in the colony during the month of August. Of that number 11 were Europeans, including a member of the Garrison.

THE Foochow Amateur Musical and Dramatic Society contemplate opening their theatrical season by producing a *bu-louque*. It is about time the committee of our local A.D.C. were making a start if they intend performing "The Gondoliers" before the New Year.

THE five partners of the Hing Kee Club who were lately sentenced by Mr. Wodehouse to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for keeping a public gaming house, have, we hear, employed counsel and appealed to the Supreme Court against the sentence.

THE Chinkiang correspondent of the Shanghai *Mercury* says that the prohibition of the exportation of rice, which has been in force for some time at this port, was withdrawn on the 8th inst., by order of the Taitai, the limit of shipment being restricted to 8,000 or 9,000 packages.

THE rotten state of affairs in Hongkong can be gauged by the unprecedented long list of cases on the Summary Court roll for today—just seventy-five. That's all. This, added to the list of embezzlements, frauds, suicides, and "busi" generally, tells a tale—an "orrible tale."

FONG YIK CHUN, who was arrested three weeks ago at Shau-ki-wan, by Inspector Corcoran, on a warrant charging him with committing murder in Chinese territory, was again brought before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court on the 25th inst., when the case was further remanded for one week, pending the application of the Chinese authorities for the prisoner's rendition.

THE Peking correspondent writes on August 26th:—The report of the death of the Seventh Prince is not confirmed. He went into a sick fit, remaining unconscious about four hours, hence the report. His recovery is supposed to be due to the prayers of the Emperor, who held a Buddhist image in his hands till his father revived. The Prince is still very weak.

POW ALONG. Mr. Grant-Smith's comrade, called on Mr. Wodehouse at his letter yesterday morning, the hard-hearted Registrar of Encounters, to and from this world having such trust in the British Government, that within the short period of fifty years the barren rock of Hongkong has become a flourishing colony. Unfortunately it is a sort of lawless scoundrels have illegally established a lot of infamous gambling houses in the public thoroughfares, thereby doing very great mischief to merchants, traders, hawkers, servants in foreign firms, etc., etc. These gambling houses are almost universally entitled clubs, but, in fact, they are worse than the public gambling houses in Macao. There are over 300 of these clubs in Hongkong, each street in certain localities having at least two or three, and just at the lower end of Graham Street there are nearly 20 of these houses within a call's distance. *Pi-kow* and *fan-tan* are going on both day and night. In order to let people know what these places are, they put coloured lamps above the doorways and outside the houses, and keep men in the street to call people to "fatchoy" (make money). The expense of these clubs may be put down, at the lowest scale, at twenty dollars a day for each, say \$10 for their expenses and \$10 to be paid out daily as bribes, so that gamblers in Hongkong have to contribute \$600 a day for these illegal houses. Officials whose duties are to see to the welfare of Hongkong should put a stop to these clubs without delay.

KRISS has been nabbed in Korea, and Const. Popow, alias Detective Pole, won't get the \$1,000 reward offered for the arrest of that offta.

ON the 12th inst. Mr. Tsai, the magistrate of the Shanghai Mixed Court, received a telegraphic despatch from Yuan, Chinese Resident at Seoul, stating that Kribs had been arrested and handed over to the custody of the German consul at Chemulpo.

AT the Singapore Assizes, last week, before Mr. Chief Justice O'Malley, Syed Mahomed Alsagoff, was again brought up on a charge of procuring the miscarriage of Marie Gorski, his mistress, on one of four dates in May last. The first day's hearing was occupied by a lengthy argument between counsel, Mr. Davidson, for the defence, submitting that the case had been already decided, and the prisoner acquitted. The Attorney-General (Mr. Bonser) contended that the charges were new, and that point was still undecided when the case was remanded until the Thursday following.

THE STAM MERCANTILE GAZETTE, whose hapless Editor had lately to go into temporary retirement for his conscience' sake, publishes the following:

IN MEMORIAM.

"Sacred to the memory of R. Göte, Editor of *Stam Mercantile Gazette*, who departed, his editorial life on Aug. 24th 1900. R. L. P.

"The editorial chair is empty. Our chief has

retired to a charming and salubrious villa on the banks of the Meinam, where, "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife," he is enjoying a well-earned holiday.

"Owing to his unavoidable absence we

cannot hope that our subscribers will not

visit the many imperfections of the present

number upon our unhappy head; but will take

into consideration our youth, ignorance, and

inexperience."

THE slender case to which we referred a short time since, and in which a leading sharebroker and another equally well-known local worthy were concerned, has been amicably settled. The promised excitement over what would have been a most entertaining *melée* has therefore been indefinitely postponed. The slanders, as we suggested would probably be the case, "took water" as soon as he found out that his opponent was not to be bluffed, and, of course, laid the blame on somebody else. "We would be the last to encourage litigation in any shape or form, and would simonizably use whatever influence we might happen possess in casting oil over the troubled waters"; but this was such a conspicuously flagrant case, which might even bring him into trouble with the police, and unjustifiably attacked, that under all circumstances he would be compelled to sue. The man summoned by Mr. Hough was alleged to have been the ringleader of the disturbance, and he was remanded in custody for a week pending the arrest of some of the others.

AT the Police Court this morning (15th inst.) before Mr. Tsai (Chinese magistrate), and Mr. George Brown, a Tientsin dealer in ponies named Koh Foh Chang, was charged by Mr. Hough with assaulting and intimidating his mafo. The mafo had recently been in Tientsin with the head mafo of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., on the look-out for race-pontes, and on returning to Shanghai was alleged to have spread a report to the effect that the griffins sent down from Tientsin this season were useless, being all what are known as "busi". The Tientsin dealers took umbrage at this statement, and on Sunday morning a crowd of them met the mafo at the Race-course and began to hustle him about. Mr. Hough and Mr. Brodie Clarke were witnesses to the occurrence, and attempted to extricate with the Tientsin men, but were hustled along with the mafo in the direction of the Home Bazaar. Mr. Clarke then took a "ricksha" and went for the Police, but when they arrived, the disturbance had been quelled, the head mafo of Ewo Hong having given a guarantee to the incensed Tientsin men that the other mafo would be produced to them if they wanted him. The man summoned by Mr. Hough was alleged to have been the ringleader of the disturbance, and he was remanded in custody for a week. The *busi* attempt to carry out this novel idea, it wouldn't pay him if he did. Mr. Spencer must take his chance with the exclusive privilege he has been fortunate enough to secure. He is the first public performer that has ever obtained a show ground on the Hongkong race-course, and it is long odds that he will be the last. It can never be too clearly understood that the race-course stands and encloses the property of the members of the Hongkong Jockey Club, and that the centre of the Valley is at present the common recreation-ground of the Hongkong public. And however much we may be willing to assist professional artists in every way

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1890.

THE Hongkong Cricket Club Committee's report for the past season is printed in another part of this issue.

ACCORDING to a report by the Japanese Consulate at Fusan, from the 16th to the 20th ult., nine Japanese were attacked by cholera there, five of whom died.

THE French steamer *Haihang*, which arrived on the 11th inst., reports that she had to shelter in Hollow on the 7th, a typhoon then existing in the gulf of Tonquin. Seven other steamers had put in for the same reason.

LAWYER W. C. TURNER, of the United States marines, serving on board the U. S. S. *Omaha*, shot himself through the brain with a rifle in the store of the American Trading Company at Yokohama, on Sunday the 31st ult.

THE Decauville railway at Phu-long-thuong, Tonquin, is progressing rapidly, 2,500 coolies being employed on the enterprise. Among the candidates for engagement are many Chinese soldiers from across the frontier! The natives who have patronised the new mode of locomotion are astonished "beyond all whooping."

THE *Japan Gazette* declined to notice the opening performance of the Stanley Dreadnought in Yokohama. Our contemporary's critic found his reserved seat occupied by another "rooster" and would not be pacified. Stanley ought to have "scolded" Amy Childs on to the *Gazette* man with "Unfur the flag." That would have "fetched" him.

We learn that the Directors of the Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd, intend closing up "Craigieburn" shortly and continuing their business in future at the Gap premises only. "Craigieburn" is at present, we understand, rather a heavy burden on the Company, and has not been too well patronized since the new premises at the Gap have been occupied.

THE Amoy *Gazette* is publishing one of the most hair-raising dreadfuls it has ever been our lot to come across. Its title is "Iholama," and the author is Mr. St. John Leonard Hamilton, who modestly dedicates his *cheval d'œuvre* to his esteemed friend Arthur Vere Havers, in remembrance of pleasant evenings spent together in Amoy. This novel can be adequately described in one Scotch word—*havers*.

THE steward of the British ship *Lizzie C. Troop*, at present lying at Nagasaki, "dictated" the letter which he served out to Captain Townes, his wife, and the chief officer, a fortnight ago. The dose appears to have been rather too strong, as the captain was at once taken sick, which led to suspicions being aroused and proper remedies administered. Latest accounts state that the intended victims have recovered, and that the steward, a Malay, is in custody.

THE following are the tea cargoes which left Foochow from August 20th to the 6th inst.:—

Per S.S. *Anchises*:—
For London 725,653 lbs.
Continent of Europe 904
Hongkong 135,276
Singapore 31,367
Per S.S. *Fingurray*:—
For London 1,240,350

At the meeting of the Ararat Lodge of Royal Arch Mariners, held last evening (10th inst.), Wm. Bro. P. Baronet was installed as Com. N., and the following officers invested:—

Bro. A. O. D. Gourdin J.
W. Goulbourn S.
P. Brewitt Treas.
A. R. Madar Scribe.
H. L. Stringer Sec. D.
J. Bryant J.D.
S. D. Seina D. of C.
J. Spafford Guardian.
H. A. N. Shirazee Steward.
J. R. Grimes Warden.

ONE of the most noteworthy features of the fictitious "boom" in local properties, land, stocks, etc., which ended so disastrously last year, was the great and spontaneous spurt made to provide additional havens of rest and entertainment for local residents, and also for visitors to this part of the globe. The result of this movement is now evidenced by the existence, in a more or less complete state, of the Peak Hotel, the Austin Arms, the Hongkong Marina, the Marine Hotel on Praya West, the Shameen Hotel at Canton, and the Boa Vista Hotel at Macao. All these places, however, no doubt will have their special claims to public support, and it is to be hoped they will all answer the fondest anticipations of their promoters. Our special object in this paragraph, however, is to call the attention of invalids and others to the noteworthy advantages possessed by the Macao (Boa Vista) the sanitaria of South China. This handsomely appointed hotel is built on one of the highest promontories of fair Macao, overlooking Bishop's Bay, with the quaint old Barracks nestling at its base, and commanding a most magnificent view of the surrounding country. For coolness, and fresh sea breezes in the summer season there is no hotel in this vicinity to compare with Boa Vista, and as Mr. Max. dos Remedios has spared no expense in fitting the place up in thoroughly English style, visitors will find unsurpassed accommodation, and most courteous treatment. As with all new ventures of this kind, there are of course various defects which time and experience alone can remedy. The attendance leaves much to be desired—the Chinese "boys" having a very slight knowledge of the English language, which is a great inconvenience to visitors, and complaints as to the "chow" have been pretty general. Speaking from about six weeks' experience, there was less room for fault-finding as regards the quantity, quality and variety of the bill of fare than in the ship-shed way it was received. For instance, here was the fifth menu on the 10th ult.—Omelet soup, boiled fish *la Mayonnaise*, stewed turtle, pigeon pie, fowl *la Garde*, beefsteak and mushrooms, Irish stew, pickled pig's feet, roast mutton, roast beef, ham, curry, potatoes, Indian corn, French beans, pudding, fruits, tea, coffee, etc. Now, this is quite up to the best hotel standard, and the only drawbacks were the attendance and the manner in which the "boats" were "chopped up" instead of being carved in orthodox style. Still, all these are faults that can easily be remedied, and with a few necessary alterations, such as a sensible reduction in the scale of charges, which is absurdly high for a place like Macao, a complete revision of the wine list, and more satisfactory service at table and in the bedrooms, the Boa Vista is bound to become a most popular resort for Hongkong residents especially during the summer months. When the day comes, and that it will arrive during the next decade is certain, that the passage between Hongkong and Macao can be accomplished in about two hours, the Holy City will become a summer residence for large numbers of the hard-worked citizens of Hongkong, and then the advantages of the Boa Vista sanitaria will be fairly recognized.

THE STEAM-LAUNCH COMPANY LIMITED.

The third ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the offices, this afternoon (Sept. 11th). Dr. Noble presided, and Mr. A. G. Gordon (General Manager) and eight Chinese were present.

The Chairman said there was very little to add to the report except that the business was now being worked on a more satisfactory basis than formerly. They hoped that the many collisions and so forth which had made the night service so costly were things of the past, or reduced to a minimum, a very powerful lamp, similar to that used on the Tramway, having been obtained from San Francisco, so that the lookout-men could see and avoid the sampans and buoys. The collision expenses had been a serious item in the Company's accounts ever since the beginning; the item which appeared in the report was really only a very small one compared with the total amount paid for collisions.

So frequent had such cases become that they had taken one into Court to ascertain whether they were really liable for what was very often the negligence of the boat-people. The amount, \$37, appearing in the balance-sheet with respect to that case as paid in damages did not represent the costs, he was sorry to say; they would come in the next statement of accounts. He then proposed the adoption of the statement of accounts.

Mr. Yip Lai Chun seconded, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Chee Kum proposed, and Mr. Kwok See Ching seconded, the confirmation of Dr. Noble and Mr. Gordon as directors, which was assented to.

Mr. Ho Wai Hing proposed, and Mr. Chee Kum seconded, that Messrs. Lyall and Downs be re-elected auditors, which was carried.

The Chairman, in closing the proceedings, referred to the difficulty there had been in getting a quorum, and suggested that the number should be reduced before the next meeting.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

The twenty-fourth ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held this afternoon (Sept. 11th) at the offices, Queen's Road Central, Mr. L. Poenscheit presided, and among those present were Messrs. C. F. Rowband, S. C. Michaelson, M. Paquin, (directors); R. C. Wilcox, T. Arnold, E. C. Ray, A. S. Garfit, E. W. Maitland, F. D. Goddard, G. Champoux, A. S. Chinoy, and W. H. Ray (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—With your permission we will take the report as read. It has been in your hands for the past ten days and you have doubtless fully considered. Our income and outgoing vary very little from last year, but the balance of Profit and Loss account shows a shrinkage of \$38,400—due almost entirely to the smaller balance carried forward last year as compared with the sum which our larger profit of 1887-1888 allowed us to carry over. Your Directors have therefore reluctantly, and after much consideration, decided to recommend a general dividend of 18 per cent, as compared with 20 per cent, usually declared. The reduction, I fear, may be a disappointment to some of you, notwithstanding the notes of warning that I have annually uttered on the three successive occasions that I have had the honor to preside at these meetings. Marine insurance business, all over the world has of late years been subject to abnormally keen competition, and the rates for Eastern business, in which you are aware we are largely engaged, I need hardly tell you, have been an especial object of attack. I am sorry that I am unable to record any actual improvement; I believe, though, that the decline has at last been arrested, and that any change will be for the better. The year 1890 opened very badly, loss succeeding loss, and as our accounts are made up to the end of April, the present report has to bear the brunt of four bad months. Our sterling securities have been adjusted at 3/5, at which rate they have stood in our books since 1886. The rate on April 30th was about 3/5. Whether a further adjustment of our investments will be necessary next year depends entirely on the course of silver.

Our mortgages have all been reviewed and the security in every case, shows an ample margin on the sum loaned, and the heaviest loans carry the greatest percentage of margin. These gentlemen, are all the remarks I have to make, but if any shareholder requires further information I shall be glad to endeavour to afford it. In reply to a question the Chairman stated that the four bad months specially referred to in his speech were included in the statements of accounts already in the hands of the shareholders. Mr. Rowband then proposed, and Mr. Wilcox seconded, that the report as read should be confirmed. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Michaelson proposed, and Mr. Ray seconded, that Messrs. J. S. Moses and M. Paquin be re-elected Directors. Carried unanimously.

The Secretary then proposed, and Capt. Goddard seconded, that Messrs. T. Arnold and H. U. Jeffries be re-elected auditors. Carried unanimously.

With the announcement that the dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow the proceedings terminated.

THE REV. A. G. GOLDSMITH ON THE SUNDAY LABOR QUESTION.

At the meeting of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association held on Tuesday night (9th inst.) the following communication from the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, Sacrament Chaplain, was read:—

GENTLEMEN.—At the request of your Secretary I am writing a few remarks on the important question which you have introduced into your deliberations lately—the Sunday Rest question.

It is with pleasure that I comply with his request, for as you are aware, it is a question in which I have considered it my duty in some measure to take an interest. The question is a wide one. And in a Free Port like Hongkong where there are no European Custom House officials, and where the labour is heathen coolie labour, it is naturally one not easily settled.

But that it will be settled, and favorably for those who desire the benefits of the Sunday Rest, I think there can be no real doubt if they study that they do desire it.

There are no two sides to the question whether Sunday observance is desirable or not. Let me quote the words of two leading men in the political world, delivered on the occasion of the French International Congress, called in September 1869, to consider what could be done to secure the Sabbath for France.

Mr. Harrison, President of the United States, wrote to M. Leon Say as follows:—

"Experience and observation have convinced me that all persons working either with the hand or mentally need rest, which Sunday observance alone can guarantee to them. Philanthropists and Christians can consider the question in all its different points of view, but whether we consider man as an animal or as a human being, we ought to unite together to secure for him the rest which body and mind equally claim in order to be maintained in the best possible condition. Those who do not see the Divine

Command in the Bible cannot fail to see it in man himself."

Mr. Gladstone also wrote to the President of the Congress in the following words:—

"It seems to me unquestionable that the observance of Sunday rest has taken deep root both in the convictions and in the habits of the immense majority of my countrymen! If it appears to many of them a necessity of spiritual and Christian life, others, not less numerous, defend it with equal energy as a social necessity. The working class is extremely jealous of it, and is opposed not merely to its avowed abolition, but to whatever might indirectly tend to that result. Personally, I have always endeavoured as far as circumstances have allowed, to exercise this privilege; and now nearly at the end of a laborious public career of nearly 57 years, I attribute in great part to that cause the prolongation of my life, and the preservation of my faculties I may still possess. As regards the masses, the question is still more important; it is the popular question *par excellence*."

I might also allude to the recent action in Germany to introduce into the Reichstag an ordinance forbidding Sunday labour, except on certain conditions, and when absolutely necessary; and limiting labour on that day to 5 hours in commercial circles, so as not to clog the wheels of transportation and shipping.

I have myself conferred with the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce on this matter as it regards the port of Hongkong. And their answer has been made public, that they sympathised with the movement but would not advocate legislation.

Individually, I feel convinced, both ship-owners and merchants as a rule have no wish to see their ships working on Sunday, and in some cases I consider it is through ignorance of what Sunday working of cargo really entails upon all the officers and engineers, that so much of it is permitted. Therefore it is most essential that the said officers and engineers should definitely intimate their feeling by their own voice.

No reasonable man objects to working on Sunday or on any other generally recognised holiday or Holy Day, in cases of absolute necessity. The opinions which I have heard expressed by officers and others from time to time on this matter have always been of a most temperate and sensible kind. You are only anxious to secure the *rule* for the day of rest, as I understand. In fact you ask for that which Sir Robert Hart obtained long ago for the Custom House officers in China—no work on Sunday except on certain conditions which are provided for.

It was very much interested in Captain Ashton's speech at your extraordinary meeting last Saturday; and would especially note his remark to the effect that "overtime pay" for Sunday work is not your ultimate desire, and that any proposal to this effect would not meet your wishes. It is not the money you ask. You do not seek to grow rich at your employer's expense, if I may put it so; but you ask for that which every Englishman has learned to consider as his heritage. If I rightly estimate your feelings I believe I am stating the case fairly when I say you are anxious to promote the interests of your owners and their agents, but simply request that they will also consider whether they cannot come forward and promote your interests also by obtaining for you the religious, moral, and physical benefits of our Christian Sunday. You are well aware that I consider the religious benefits first and foremost though I am not indifferent to the social and physical benefits.

This great end cannot be obtained without Legislation, so that no one company should be driven to leeward because of the indifference of another company. It would not be fair to a shipowner who wished to give his officers and men their Sunday if he found other companies were working their ships without let or hindrance alongside of him. Legislation is needed, placing a prohibition on Sunday work except in cases of absolute necessity, when permission could be obtained for that purpose. And this permission would include a money payment similar to that required for Sunday work in Bombay, E.g., the S. O. No. 1802 of 23rd August 1882 runs as follows: "Sunday working on board steamers in the harbour shall be permitted on payment, in addition to the ordinary charges at present levied [i.e., overtime of Custom house officers] of a fee equal to a day's demurrage, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 50 and a maximum charge of Rs. 200, for each ship on board of which work is carried up to the end of April, the present report has to bear the brunt of four bad months. Our sterling securities have been adjusted at 3/5, at which rate they have stood in our books since 1886. The rate on April 30th was about 3/5. Whether a further adjustment of our investments will be necessary next year depends entirely on the course of silver.

Legislation can be effected with the assistance of the local Chambers of Commerce. The reply of Lord Knutsford to Lord Meath's question in the House of Lords on July 25th sufficiently indicates this. He said that he did not think it would be possible to put an end to Sunday work generally in the Crown Colonies except through an understanding to that effect amongst the Chamber of Commerce.

I send this short statement in response to your Secretary, wishing you success in your movement, which will doubtless gain the sympathy and respect of all fair-minded people.

ANOTHER GAMBLING CLUB CASE.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

Lau Fung San, Chung Yu Chi, Wong Fuk Hing, U Shing, and Ting Ngan were again brought up at the Police Court this morning (11th inst.), before Mr. Wodehouse, and charged with running a public gambling house at 15, Graham Street on the 1st, 8th and 10th instant.

Mr. Pollock, barrister-at-law, who (instructed by Mr. Caldwell) appeared for the defence, asked that the charge against the prisoners should be amended. They were charged with keeping a public gaming house on three distinct days, and it would be unfair to jumble up the charges into one.

His Worship allowed the charge to be amended, leaving the inspector in charge of the case the right of selecting any date, either the 8th or 10th instant.

Detective-Inspector Stanton—I will select the 10th instant, your Worship.

Cheng Kau, cross-examined, said he was a cook, and had been out of employment since the first of this month. On the 10th instant he went to the Man Wo Club at 8 p.m., alone, and went up to the first floor, where he played *paikau* for ten minutes. He had been to the Club twice before. He lost fifteen cents. There were about 20 other gamblers in the room at the time. No one asked him to gamble on that occasion; any one could gamble there. After losing fifteen cents he went up to the second floor, and there lost twenty cents at *fauzan*. No one asked him to gamble on the second floor; anyone could join in. He had been to the second floor three times before, including the 10th inst. He was invited to go up and gamble by a man at the door. He did not see the framed rules of the club hanging up in the gaming rooms. Prior to the 10th inst. he did not give information to the police. On that day he told the informer Lo Akum about this, and he took witness to a district watchman who advised him to inform the police. Lo Akum had been an informer for about a year. When witness gambled on the 10th instant Lo Akum was not with him. Witness did not arrange with Lo Akum about raiding on the Club, because he was afraid that Akum might give the Club the "tip." The reason why witness went against the Club was because he had not seen the framed rules of the club hanging up in the gaming rooms. Prior to the 10th inst. he did not give information to the police. On that day he told the informer Lo Akum about this, and he took witness to a district watchman who advised him to inform the police. Lo Akum had been an informer for about a year. When witness gambled on the 10th instant Lo Akum was not with him. Witness did not arrange with Lo Akum about raiding on the Club, because he was afraid that Akum might give the Club the "tip." The reason why witness went against the Club was because he had not seen the framed rules of the club hanging up in the gaming rooms. Prior to the 10th inst. he did not give information to the police. On that day he told the informer Lo Akum about this, and he took witness to a district watchman who advised him to inform the police. Lo Akum had been an informer for about a year. When witness gambled on the 10th instant Lo Akum was not with him. Witness did not arrange with Lo Akum about raiding on the Club, because he was afraid that Akum might give the Club the "tip." The reason why witness went against the Club was because he had not seen the framed rules of the club hanging up in the gaming rooms. Prior to the 10th inst. he did not give information to the police. On that day he told the informer Lo Akum about this, and he took witness to a district watchman who advised him to inform the police. Lo Akum had been an informer for about a year. When witness gambled on the 10th instant Lo Akum was not with him. Witness did not arrange with Lo Akum about raiding on the Club, because he was afraid that Akum might give the Club the "tip." The reason why witness went against the Club was because he had not seen the framed rules of the club hanging up in the gaming rooms. Prior to the 10th inst. he did not give information to the police. On that day he told the informer Lo Akum about this, and he took witness to a district watchman who advised him to inform the police. Lo Akum had been an informer for about a year. When witness gambled on the 10th instant Lo Akum was not with him. Witness did not arrange with Lo Akum about raiding on the Club, because he was afraid that Akum might give the Club the "tip." The reason why witness went against the Club was because he had not seen the framed rules of the club hanging up in the gaming rooms. Prior to the 10th inst. he did not give information to the police. On that day he told the informer Lo Akum about this, and he took witness to a district watchman who advised him to inform the police. Lo Akum had been an informer for about a year. When witness gambled on the 10th instant Lo Akum was not with him. Witness did not arrange with Lo Akum about raiding on the Club, because he was afraid that Akum might give the Club the "tip." The reason why witness went against the Club was because he had not seen the framed rules of the club hanging up in the gaming rooms. Prior to the 10th inst. he did not give information to the police. On that day he told the informer Lo Akum about this, and he took witness to a district watchman who advised him to inform the police. Lo Akum had been an informer for about a year. When witness gambled on the 10th instant Lo Akum was not with him. Witness did not arrange with Lo Akum about raiding on the Club, because he was afraid that Akum might give the Club the "tip." The reason why witness went against the Club was because he had not seen the framed rules of the club hanging up in the gaming rooms. Prior to the 10th inst. he did not give information to the police. On that day he told the informer Lo Akum about this, and he took witness to a district watchman who advised him to inform the police. Lo Akum had been an informer for about a year. When witness gambled on the 10th instant Lo Akum was not with him. Witness did not arrange with Lo Akum about raiding on the Club, because he was afraid that Akum might give the Club the "tip." The reason why witness went against the Club was because he had not seen the framed rules of the club hanging up in the gaming rooms. Prior to the 10th inst. he did not give information to the police. On that day he told the informer Lo Akum about this, and he took witness to a district watchman who advised him to inform the police. Lo Akum had been an informer for about a year. When witness gambled on the 10th instant Lo Akum was not with him.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1890.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr. Fielding Clark, Acting Chief Justice.)

September 12th, 1890.

A TRADE-MARK DISPUTE.

Mrs. Francis, Q.C., (instructed by Mr. Johnson) applied ex parte for an interim injunction restraining Messrs. Naudin & Co. from importing or dealing in cotton yarn bearing labels that were a colorable imitation of those used by the firm of Brooks, on whose behalf he appeared.

His lordship was reluctant to grant an order unless the matter was urgent, and suggested a notice of motion instead, in order that the other side might appear.

Mr. Francis pressed his application, although his lordship doubted if it would be of much use as written, Messrs. Naudin & Co. having denied that the imitation was colorable.

His lordship asked who would be responsible if that were sustained?

Mr. Francis replied that Messrs. Stoltzfus and Hirsh were the petitioners' agents here.

His lordship granted the injunction until Thursday, Wednesday being fixed for hearing notice of motion.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the seventh ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the Company, on Saturday, the 20th day of September, 1890, at noon:

The General Managers have now to submit to the shareholders their report on the seventh year's working of this Company, ended 30th June, 1890. After paying all running expenses, premium of insurance, remuneration to Consulting Committee and Auditors' fees, there remains a net profit of \$114,547.64, and in accordance with the Articles of Association, it is proposed, with the consent of the shareholders, to appropriate this amount as follows:

To place the amount of \$66,538.08 to Reserve Fund, being the equivalent of 8 per cent. on the values of the steamers, wharfs, moorings &c. on the 30th June last, and to pay a dividend of 43 per cent. on the capital of the Company, absorbing a further sum of \$35,000.00, and leaving a balance of \$1,739.66 to be carried forward.

It will be observed that this profit resulting from the working of the Company's steamers amounts to \$73,838.65 only, which is certainly somewhat disappointing, and which must be entirely attributed to the general diminution in the volume of the coast trade during a full half of the working year, the only satisfactory feature being that, in the opinion of the General Managers, the Company's steamer have steadily continued to secure their full share of such carrying business as offered. Moreover, for the first few months of the year, the high price of coal was a somewhat serious tax and a more or less fitful opposition on the Tamsui line has to some extent reduced the steamers' earnings in that quarter.

As stated in previous reports, it is the intention to transfer direct to the Reserve Fund the amounts recurring from sale of the 1,144 shares originally unallotted, and from the closing of the Oriental Bank Corporation Suspense Account. It appears, however, that this course can hardly be followed under the strict letter of the Articles of Association, and these sums have accordingly been included in Profit and Loss account as shown.

The efficiency of the Company's fleet has been maintained upon the usual scale, and it may be mentioned that Lloyd's No. 3 Survey upon the "Takao," referred to in the last report, has been postponed, and will be held during the next few months.

The amounts appearing as Freights due and Accounts receivable on 30th June have all been collected since that date.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

The Committee now consists of the Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. J. J. Kewick and Mr. D. R. Sassoon, who now retire in accordance with the Articles of Association, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. J. H. Cox and R. Lyall, who re-serve, but offer themselves for re-election.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO., General Managers.

BALANCE-SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1890.

Assets.

To Value of the Co.'s steamers Haiyan, Haiphong, Halong, Nanhai, Thales, Formosa, and Fokien	\$1,083,100.00
Value of wooden wharf	20,000.00
Value of buoys and moorings at Swatow, Amoy, Tamsui and Hong- kong, and steam launch	13,391.34
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	37,883.93
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Deposit & Interest	154,019.85
Cash Account	5,149.08
Freights due 30th June, 1890.	83,124.24
Sundry Accounts Receivable.	39,563.56
Value of coal in godowns.	7,908.10
In hand	1,080.44
<i>Labilities.</i>	
By Capital Account:	
20,000 shares at \$50 per share	\$1,000,000.00
Underwriting Account of the Co.	26,173.41
Reserve Fund	20th June 1888 \$208,580.73
Amount written off Profit and Loss Account on 30th June, 1889	72,434.50
Sundry Accounts Payable	281,015.23
Profit and Loss Account 30th June 1889 brought for- ward	7,760.48
Balance 30th June 1890	112,787.16
	114,547.64
	\$1,446,120.55

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 30TH JUNE, 1890.

To Charges Account	\$ 3,973.94
Remuneration to Consulting Committee for 12 months to date	2,000.00
Auditors fees	500.00
Remuneration to General Ma- nagers for office expenses, &c. for 12 months	10,000.00
Balance	\$ 114,547.64
	\$ 131,021.58

By Balance of Profit and Loss 30th June, 1889	\$ 1,760.48
" Profit on running the Co.'s steamers to date	73,858.66
" Profit on coals supplied to steamers	5,743.18
" Profit on wharfage	3,771.30
" Profit on Hongkong moorings, &c.	1,000.10
" Profit on Tamsui moorings	1,000.00
Profit on 1,144 Unallotted Shares	25,915.70
Balance of Suspense Account,	10,463.08
Bonus on Swatow Insurance contributions	3.46
Interest Account	6,396.32
	\$ 131,021.58

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

GAMBLING HOUSES IN HONGKONG.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—Your remarks concerning me in your leading article of Saturday last were written under an entirely mistaken impression.

I did not advance the argument that the gambling club was conducted on "precisely the same lines as the European Clubs in this Colony," and I should never have thought of saying anything so absolutely ludicrous.

I simply said, with reference to the argument of the prosecution, that an outsider had gone in and gambled there, that a respectable stranger might possibly find his way even into the whitest room of the Hongkong Club and play there for a short time without its being discovered at once that he was not introduced by a member.

I annex a copy of a letter received by me from Mr. Wodehouse, which I should certainly have published sooner had I thought it possible that such a misconception could have occurred.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

HENRY E. POLLOCK.

P.S.—It may interest you to learn that the "strange dictum" delivered by me in November 1888 was entirely original.

COPY OF LETTER FROM MR. WODEHOUSE.

12th September, 1890.

DEAR MR. POLLOCK.—I feel that an apology is due to you for the abrupt manner in which I stopped the remarks which you wished to make this afternoon upon what I had been saying.

I was under the impression at the time that you were about to comment on my finding, and I did not give you a sufficient hearing to enable you to explain what I understood you desired to say, that, in your summing up for the defence, you had no intention of instituting a comparison between the Hongkong Club and other like clubs and the so-called Chinese clubs.

You were fully justified in desiring to make those remarks, and I much regret that I should have so discourteously interrupted you.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter.

I remain,

Yours truly,

(Signed) H. E. WODEHOUSE.

SUNDAY LABOUR AT THE DOCKS.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—In your report of the meeting of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association, given in your issue of the 8th inst., there appears the following statement, made by the President, Capt. Ashton, in his speech on Sunday labour in the harbour. After expressing his opinions between Messrs. Blackhead's godowns from which smoke was issuing. The door was situated opposite to Messrs. Russell's on the east side of Blackhead's premises. As soon as witness came out of the godown he went up to the second floor, he went up to the second floor of the house to give warning to the last witness.

Mr. F. Hinckie, manager for the firm of Blackhead & Co., said that he was the last to leave the premises before the fire, and noticed nothing wrong before locking up. There was no watchman on duty, the last having been discharged some months ago. There was oil, wine and beer, in cases, candles, wire and hemp rope, cotton waste, tinned goods, etc. in the store. He had no theory as to the origin of the fire, except that it might have been caused by sparks from a match on the vacant ground close by.

J. H. North, clerk in the store, said that before the fire he left the keys of the front door in his bed-room, to which his "boy" had access, but no one else. When he came back after hearing of the fire he could not get up to his room on account of the dense clouds of smoke, but after the fire he went to his room to get the keys and found them, all right. Before going out that evening he closed the windows of his room because there was smoke and sparks coming up from the matchless cook-house below. He did so for the purpose of saving his curtains from damage by the said smoke. That was at a quarter past six. That evening he saw sparks coming out of the matchless in the yard below, where the coolies were cooking their "chow."

Now, Sir, as I am personally acquainted with the majority of the said foremen, I am in a position to give an emphatic contradiction to the above statement. None of the Dock Company's European foremen are paid either for their over time or for Sunday labour, both of which are entailed on to a great extent at all of the Dock Co.'s establishments. I cannot understand Captain Ashton's statement as to the expression of opinion he received from the foremen he interviewed, (although I know many of these Dock employees, and have asked them for their opinion on this very question, and they all assured me that they would rather forego extra pay than work on Sunday.)

Now, Sir, as I am personally acquainted with the majority of the said foremen, I am in a position to give an emphatic contradiction to the above statement. None of the Dock Company's European foremen are paid either for their over time or for Sunday labour, both of which are entailed on to a great extent at all of the Dock Co.'s establishments. I cannot understand Captain Ashton's statement as to the expression of opinion he received from the foremen he interviewed, (although I know many of these Dock employees, and have asked them for their opinion on this very question, and they all assured me that they would rather forego extra pay than work on Sunday.)

Judging by the amount of overtime and Sunday work done at the Dock Co.'s establishments, I think that the majority of the European foremen would have been able to go home with the proverbial pie that one is supposed to accumulate while in the Far East, if they had had overtime and Sunday pay.

TRUTH.

Kowloon Docks, 13th September, 1890.

BRITISH SHIPPING FLAWS.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

DEAR SIR.—By the heading you place over a letter signed "A British Shipmaster," which appears in your issue of the 10th inst., you would seem to endorse the very serious charges of carelessness and corruption which the writer brings against British consular officers in China; and I can only think that you must have overlooked the fact that, although the Merchant Shipping Act provides penalties for leaving England without properly certified officers, and the local Ordinance in Hongkong enables the Harbour Master to call a captain to account who takes his vessel out of the colony without a proper complement of officers, there is no penalty either in the Merchant Shipping Act or any other English statute, for either arriving or leaving a foreign port without properly certified officers. The Consuls consequently are helpless.

It would doubtless be very desirable to give Consuls power to compel captains visiting the ports at which they are stationed to provide the seafarers where possible (for it is not always possible to do so) with properly certified officers; but at present they have not got that power, and all they can do is what they always do—call the attention of the insurance offices to the master, and bring pressure to bear in that way.

The blame in regard to the present state of things lies with the law, not with its administrators.

Yours very truly,

A CONSULAR OFFICER.

Caution, 13th September, 1890.

Our correspondent's assumption that we endorsed "A British Shipmaster's" charges of carelessness and corruption against British Consular officers in China is quite erroneous. The heading of the letter in question was the work of the writer. The subject discussed was one of general interest and we simply published the views of our Shanghai correspondent for whatever they might be worth. Our own experiences of British Consular officers in the Far East are pleased to be able to state, we have been the exact opposite of "A British Shipmaster." —Ed., Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

at H.B.M.'s Consulate, and the parties now await his judgment. The plaintiff claims the sum of \$20,000 from the defendants for the sinking of two lighters, the "Pakong" and "Daisy" by the steamer "Tungchow" in April last, while the steamer "Tungchow" was endeavouring to navigate the Tien-tsin Reach. The evidence was voluminous, and the judgment is looked forward to with considerable interest.

Liu Te-ze-tien, the ex-minister to the Court of St. James, having spent a month at his home in Anhui after his return from England, arrived by steamer "Hsing-yu" on the 1st instant. He will proceed to Peking for audience with the Emperor and to receive his appointment of Governor of Canton.

The Hon. J. Helens Ferguson, Netherlands Minister to China, and Mr. M. B. van Daalen Wettern, Secretary of the Netherlands Legation, left for Peking on Wednesday, 3rd inst. The Netherlands Government have sent the house of the late Marquis Tseng, in which the Legation will be henceforth established at Peking. The Netherlands Minister has made a rather long stay at this port, on his way to the capital.

The Imperial Kirin Commissioners, Ch'ing and Hung, arrived in Tientsin on the 9th inst., from Peking and are now staying at Wu Che Ku Su. They are entertained by the Viceroy, whom they have come to consult about the frontier.

The Shanghai City magistrate has issued a proclamation to the effect that all gamblers arrested and brought before his tribunal will be severely dealt with.

The Tongshan Railway Company has been granted permission by the Emperor to extend their line to a place called Mi-Kie-yuen, near Shan-hai-kwan. Viceroy Li Hung-chang has received instructions from the Board of Admiralty, and the Tsung-li Yamen to proceed with the building of this extension at once. His Excellency has accordingly despatched a deputy to measure the distance, so that the cost of construction may be estimated. It is expected that operations will begin early in the 9th moon, immediately after the crops are gathered in, so that the poorer classes of the husbandmen and farm labourers may be found employed at when their season's occupation in the fields is ended.

The Imperial Kirin Commissioners, Ch'ing and Hung, arrived in Tientsin on the 9th inst., from Peking and are now staying at Wu Che Ku Su. They are entertained by the Viceroy, whom they have come to consult about the frontier.

The Viceroy has appointed a Cantonese gentleman named Liu to be the managing director of the Jeho silver mines. Mr. Liu left on the 1st inst. for Jeho.

Tsao-ti Kung, the manager of the Western Arsenal, has been appointed by the Viceroy to be the Director-in-Chief of Port Arthur.

The Northern Squadron has left for Korea for their usual autumn cruising. The "Ching-yang" will have her damaged plate repaired in the Shanghai Arsenal next month.

The railway embankment between Hanku and Lu-tai had been sufficiently repaired to admit of traffic being resumed on the 5th instant, after an interruption of over five weeks. Great credit is due to all concerned for the expedition with which this work has been done. The repairs on the Lutai section were effected by materials brought along the line from the hill-side, the bridge having been removed.

The community will do well to remind their watchmen that thieves are already at their usual work, many of whom are armed. Most of our watchmen are as useless as ever, and an occasional visit to them at night by the "boss" will do much good.

Owing to inability to collect outstanding accounts a score of shops are in much difficulty, and it is feared that on the coming settling day, (